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Area Wage Survey
Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, OH
March 1988

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Summary
May 1988

This summary presents results of a March 1988 survey of occupational wages and employee benefits in the Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis area, which consists of Adams, Gallia, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Vinton Counties. This is 1 of over 100 areas which the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys annually or every other year at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. In addition, the Bureau conducts more extensive studies of occupational wages and related benefits in 90 other areas throughout the United States. For information on these reports and other Bureau publications, contact any BLS regional office identified on the back page.

This study covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. A sample of 63 establishments employing 17,933 workers was selected to represent 146 establishments employing 27,265 workers in the area. Data collected in the sample of establishments were projected to represent all establishments within the scope of the survey.

Table 1 provides hourly earnings information on office and plant workers employed in selected occupations common to a variety of industries. Tables 2, 3, and 4 present information on paid holidays, vacation pay provisions, and insurance, health, and retirement plans for nonsupervisory production and related workers and office workers. (See table 5 for further information on the scope of the survey.)

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of variations in job duties among establishments. The job descriptions used in the survey are available on request.

Revised occupational descriptions are being introduced in this survey for computer operators. In addition, the maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant descriptions have been modified so that workers performing maintenance services for establishments other than their employing establishment are not automatically excluded.

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Table 1. Hourly earnings[1] of selected occupations in Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, OH, March 1988

Occupation[2]	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean	Median	Middle range	3.50 and under 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00
Secretaries	114	10.51	10.40	9.23–11.59	–	1	–	–	2	1	4	6	2	6	4	5	–	21	8	12	12	4	15	1	1	–	1
Secretaries I	18	9.44	10.22	6.70–13.24	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–
Secretaries II	56	10.16	10.31	9.54–11.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	5	–	1	3	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Secretaries III	25	10.43	9.95	8.49–11.37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers	12	9.68	9.02	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers II	9	10.01	10.16	– –	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists	9	7.30	8.74	– –	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	43	7.82	7.64	4.64– 9.30	–	2	10	–	5	–	–	1	6	3	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators I	32	6.91	6.61	4.60– 8.00	–	2	9	–	5	–	–	1	6	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators II	11	10.48	10.32	– –	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	30	10.64	10.49	7.76–12.02	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	4	2	1	5	–	–	–
Computer operators II	24	10.40	10.49	7.76–11.94	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	4	1	–	4	–	–	–
Drafters	41	12.62	12.98	9.78–14.77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	3	5	4	7	2	7	–
Drafters III	12	11.99	12.38	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	180	13.89	13.79	13.64–14.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	29	12.97	13.34	12.50–13.35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	2	9	96	27	29	6	–
Electronics technicians III	143	14.28	13.79	13.64–14.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	15	–	2	–	–
Maintenance electricians	266	14.08	14.30	14.20–15.30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	6	2	1	18	–	12	18	119	69	14	–
Maintenance machinists	104	13.70	14.30	13.21–15.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	9	25	30	27	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	566	13.15	14.21	12.59–14.30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	16	–	21	6	–	55	19	45	85	205	90	–	–
Motor vehicle mechanics	41	12.33	13.36	9.40–14.09	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	13	4	–	–
General maintenance workers	221	9.53	10.00	8.49–13.10	4	17	5	5	5	10	5	–	–	7	25	19	1	35	1	20	–	–	62	–	–	–	–
Tool and die makers	37	10.91	10.80	8.80–12.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	6	2	4	–	11	–	–	3	–	–
Stationary engineers	41	13.13	14.36	9.45–15.48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	16	7	5	–
Truckdrivers	79	12.02	13.99	9.68–13.99	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	4	1	2	7	1	1	4	1	1	11	37	4	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	8	11.15	12.67	– –	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Shipping packers	48	8.49	9.11	7.85– 9.46	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	4	3	10	–	23	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	185	9.92	10.17	7.77–12.56	–	–	–	1	2	2	28	10	13	12	5	47	–	10	45	57	3	92	–	–	–	–	–
Forklift operators	378	10.86	11.50	9.03–12.32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	84	59	–	–	–	–
Guards	20	8.20	6.93	6.01–11.15	–	2	–	–	3	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards I	250	8.57	9.13	4.90–11.90	15	22	26	10	3	7	14	3	9	3	2	13	10	5	–	18	83	1	6	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners																											

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases—but not bonuses—under cost-of-living allowance clauses and incentive payments, however, are included. Hourly earnings reported for salaried workers are derived from regular salaries divided by the corresponding standard hours of work. The wages of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers are excluded. The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more than this rate and one-half receive the same as or less than this rate. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate. Middle ranges are not provided when fewer than 15 workers are reported.

[2] For occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Table 2. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, OH, March 1988

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays	2	(1)
In establishments providing paid holidays	98	99
Number of holidays:		
2 holidays	1	–
5 holidays	–	1
6 holidays	6	9
Plus 1 half day	(1)	1
7 holidays	3	8
8 holidays	7	2
9 holidays	8	6
10 holidays	12	17
11 holidays	28	29
12 holidays	23	22
13 holidays	8	4
14 holidays	2	1
Average number of paid holidays where provided (in days)	10.4	10.1

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 3. Paid vacation provisions[1] for full-time workers in Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, OH, March 1988

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid vacations	1	–
In establishments providing paid vacations	99	100
Length-of-time payment	92	100
Percentage payment	6	–
Other payment	2	–
By vacation pay provisions for:[2]		
6 months of service:		
Under 1 week	11	9
1 week	6	36
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	7
2 weeks	1	3
1 year of service:		
1 week	81	25
2 weeks	18	75
2 years of service:		
1 week	55	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	–
2 weeks	42	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	–
3 years of service:		
1 week	10	2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	–
2 weeks	86	98
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	–
5 years of service:		
1 week	–	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	–
2 weeks	69	58
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	6	4
3 weeks	23	38
10 years of service:		
1 week	–	1
2 weeks	7	4
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(3)	3
3 weeks	77	73
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	2	–
4 weeks	12	19
15 years of service:		
1 week	–	1
2 weeks	2	(3)
3 weeks	29	18
4 weeks	66	81
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	2	–
20 years of service:		
1 week	–	1
2 weeks	2	(3)
3 weeks	10	9
4 weeks	45	49
5 weeks	41	42
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	–
25 years of service:		
1 week	–	1
2 weeks	2	(3)
3 weeks	10	7
4 weeks	32	38
5 weeks	28	24
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	–
6 weeks	26	30
30 years of service:		
1 week	–	1
2 weeks	2	(3)
3 weeks	10	7
4 weeks	32	36
5 weeks	24	22
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	–
6 weeks	30	35
Maximum vacation available:		
1 week	–	1
2 weeks	2	(3)
3 weeks	10	7
4 weeks	32	36
5 weeks	24	22
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	–
6 weeks	30	35

[1] Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation bonus, vacation-savings, and those plans which offer 'extended' or 'sabbatical' benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

[2] Includes payment other than 'length of time,' such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments converted to an equivalent time basis; a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 4. Insurance, health, and retirement plans offered to full-time workers in Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, OH, March 1988

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments offering at least one of the benefits shown below[1]	98	99
Life insurance	97	99
Noncontributory plans	85	82
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	85	81
Noncontributory plans	74	63
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both	90	94
Sickness and accident insurance	70	41
Noncontributory plans	63	29
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	18	70
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	11	9
Long-term disability insurance	14	67
Noncontributory plans	13	63
Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance	98	99
Noncontributory plans	69	58
Health maintenance organizations	18	21
Noncontributory plans	16	15
Dental care	54	78
Noncontributory plans	44	52
Vision care	30	35
Noncontributory plans	19	23
Alcohol and drug abuse treatment	76	70
Noncontributory plans	53	40
Hearing care	16	15
Noncontributory plans	10	6
Retirement plans	95	99
Noncontributory plans	90	95
Pension	92	90
Noncontributory plans	88	89
Lump sum	22	52
Noncontributory plans	6	12
Other	1	1
Noncontributory plans	1	1

[1] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer. 'Noncontributory plans' include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans such as workers' compensation, Social Security, and railroad retirement.

Note: Establishments providing more than one type of retirement plan (e.g., an annuity and a lump sum payment) may cause the sums of the separate plans to be greater than the total for all retirement plans. "Other" retirement plans provide for a fixed number of payments after which payments are discontinued.

Table 5. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, OH,[1] March 1988

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey				Studied[4]
				Total[4]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All divisions	50	146	63	27,265	100	16,660	1,999	17,933
Manufacturing	50	62	30	17,331	64	12,341	1,306	12,877
Nonmanufacturing[5]	50	84	33	9,934	36	4,319	693	5,056

[1] The Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis area consists of Adams, Gallia, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Vinton Counties. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within a metropolitan area or nonmetropolitan county) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Includes transportation, communication, and other public utilities (excluding taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation); wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; hotels and other lodging places; personal services; business services; automotive repair services and garages; motion pictures; membership organizations (excluding religious organizations); and miscellaneous services. Major industries excluded from this survey are agriculture; mining; construction; and some services (notably educational institutions and medical services).

Area Wage Survey Summaries

The following areas are surveyed periodically under contract to the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for its use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Reports on the surveys shown below are available at no cost from any of the Bureau's regional offices while supplies last.

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Augusta, GA-SC
Austin, TX[1]
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[1] In 1988, this area is scheduled to be surveyed under the Bureau's regular area wage survey program.

[2] Scheduled to be surveyed in this program for the first time in 1988. In 1986, the area was surveyed under the Bureau's regular area wage survey program.

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